

① Solve the system

$$\begin{cases} 3x + 2y - z = 4 \\ x + y + 3z = 1 \\ -2x + y - 5z = -5 \end{cases}$$

② Multiply

① $\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 4 \\ 1 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$

② $\begin{bmatrix} 3 & 2 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 & 3 \\ -2 & 1 & -5 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix}$

③ Solve $\frac{1}{3}x = 151$ without using division guess + check

$$x = \frac{1}{3} \cdot 151$$

$$x = 50\frac{1}{3}$$

$$\frac{2}{3} \rightarrow \frac{3}{2}$$

$$3 \rightarrow \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\frac{13}{4} \rightarrow \frac{4}{13}$$

① Solve the system

$$(2) \begin{cases} 3x + 2y - z = 4 \\ x + y + 3z = 1 \quad (-3) \\ -2x + y - 5z = -5 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 3x + 2y - z = 4 \\ -3x - 3y - 9z = -3 \\ \hline -y - 10z = 1 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 2x + 2y + 6z = 2 \\ -2x + y - 5z = -5 \\ \hline 3y + z = -3 \end{array}$$

$$(3) \begin{array}{l} -y - 10z = 1 \\ 3y + z = -3 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} 3y + 0 = 3 \\ y = -1 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} -3y - 30z = 3 \\ 3y + z = -3 \\ \hline -29z = 0 \\ z = 0 \end{array}$$

$$x + y + 3z = 1$$

$$x + (-1) + 0 = 1$$

$$x = 2$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 4 \\ 1 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \cdot 1 + 4 \cdot 0 & 2 \cdot 0 + 4 \cdot 1 \\ 1 \cdot 1 + 3 \cdot 0 & 1 \cdot 0 + 3 \cdot 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 4 \\ 1 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

↓
Identity
Matrix
= the "1"
for multiplication

↓
 $7 \cdot 1 = 7$

$$13 \cdot 1 = 13$$

$$57.28 \cdot 1 = 57.28$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 3 & 7 & 2 \\ 1 & 4 & 5 \\ 8 & 0 & 7 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 7 & 2 \\ 1 & 4 & 5 \\ 8 & 0 & 7 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 & 7 \\ 3 & 4 & 5 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

2×3 3×3

$$\textcircled{b} \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 2 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 & 3 \\ -2 & 1 & -5 \end{bmatrix} \begin{matrix} 3 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{matrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 \cdot x + 2 \cdot y + -1 \cdot z \\ 1 \cdot x + 1 \cdot y + 3 \cdot z \\ -2 \cdot x + 1 \cdot y - 5 \cdot z \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{matrix} 3x + 2y - z \\ 1x + 1y + 3z \\ -2x + y - 5z \end{matrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 4 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \cdot X = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A \cdot X = B$$

can't divide w/ matrices

so we need to multiply by reciprocal

$$3 \cdot \frac{1}{3} = 1$$

$$\frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{3}{2} = 1$$

$$\frac{4}{13} \cdot \frac{13}{4} = 1$$

$$A \cdot A^{-1} = I$$

\uparrow matrix \uparrow reciprocal \uparrow identity matrix
 A

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 4 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 4 \cdot a & 2 \cdot b \\ 3 \cdot c & 1 \cdot d \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 2a + 1c &= 1 \\ 4a + 3c &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 2b + 1d &= 0 \\ 4b + 3d &= 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$3 \cdot \frac{1}{3} = 1$$

$$7 \cdot \frac{1}{7} = 1$$

$$A \cdot A^{-1} = I$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 4 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

original
matrix

$$A^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 1.5 & -0.5 \\ -2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Inverse matrix

$$I = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

identity matrix

$$\begin{aligned} A \cdot X &= B \\ X &= A^{-1} \cdot B \end{aligned}$$

Find the inverse of each matrix

$$\textcircled{a} \quad A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 4 \\ 1 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ -\frac{1}{4} & \frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A \cdot A^{-1} = \underline{I}$$

$$\textcircled{b} \quad B = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 4 \\ 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$B^{-1} = \text{No Solution}$$

B is a singular matrix

$$\textcircled{a} \quad A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 4 \\ 1 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\textcircled{b} \quad B = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 4 \\ 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{determinant} \quad \begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix} = ad - bc$$

$$\det A = 2 \cdot 4 - 4 \cdot 1 = \boxed{4}$$

$$\det B = 2 \cdot 2 - 4 \cdot 1 = \boxed{0} \rightarrow \text{Singular matrix}$$

The inverse of a 2×2 matrix

$$A^{-1} = \frac{1}{ad-bc} \begin{bmatrix} d & -b \\ -c & a \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 4 \\ 1 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A^{-1} = \frac{1}{4} \begin{bmatrix} 4 & -4 \\ -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ -\frac{1}{4} & \frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix}$$

Find the inverse

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 4 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\det A = 2 \cdot 3 - 4 \cdot 1 = \boxed{2}$$

$$A^{-1} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -1 \\ -4 & 2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1.5 & -0.5 \\ -2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

A^{-1}

- Turn in classwork
- Turn in 4.1-4.3



Sect. 4.1 #1-12
Sect. 4.2 #3-17 (odd)
Sect. 4.3 #1, 4, 9, 11-16, 20-24

• HW

Sect. 4.3 #17, 18

Sect. 4.5 #1, 2, 14, 15, 18